and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations, and for no other object or purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

No. 20. For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars.

No. 21. For the charter of steamers Splendid and Clarion, in September and October, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for the survey of Nantucket Shoal, four thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty nine cents.

No. 22. For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal to Africa, under authority of said acts, including an unexpended balance of former appropriations carried to the surplus fund, ten thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents.

No. 23. For the transportation, arrange ment and preservation of articles brought and to be brought by the exploring expedition, twenty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.
MARINE CORPS.

No 24. For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars.

No. 25. For provisions for the non-comsioned officers, musicians, privates, and shore, forty-five thousand fifty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents.

No. 26. For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

No. 27. For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred seventy-four dollars and twelve cents.

No. 28. For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York, six thousand dollars. No. 29. For transportation of officers

non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expense of recruiting, eight thousand dollars.

No. 30. For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, pay of matron and hospital stewards, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

No. 31. For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, druins, fifes, and other instruments, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

No. 32. For contingent expenses of said corps, viz: For freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; for per diem allowance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; compensation to judge advocates; house rent, where there are no public quarters assigned; per diem allowance to enlisted men on constant labor; expenses of burying deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postage on public letters; expenses in pursuit of deserters; candles and oil, straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and for keeping a horse for the messenger, seventeen thousand nine hun-said settlers. dred and eighty dollars.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, August 4, 1842. JOHN TYLER

[Public-No. 40.] AN ACT to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person, being the head of a family, a single inan over eighteen years of age, able to one year from and after the passage of and that so much of the act to abolish the that part of Florida situate and being south of the line dividing townships numbers nine and ten south, and east of the base line, shall be entitled to one quarter section of said land, on the following conditions and stipulations:

First. That said settler shall obtain from the register of the land office, in the disdrict in which he proposes to settle, a permit describing, as particularly as may be practicable, the place where his or her settlement is intended to be made: Provided. That no person who shall be a resident of Florida at the time of the passage of this act, who shall be the owner of one hunhe proposes to settle, shall be entitled to a permit from the register.

the Territory of Florida, south of said reducing cities to smouldering ruinssouth of that township.

his permit, if he or she shall so long live.

Fourth. That such settler shall, within one year after the survey of said lands. and the opening of the proper office for the entry and sale of the same by the United States, prove, before such tribunal, and in such manner and form as shall be land, who had purloined goods, and made prescribed by the Commissioner of the his escape to this country, was arrested General Land Office, with the approval of last week in New York under the new the President, the fact that the settlement treaty. He will be delivered up, and sent has been commenced, and the particular back. A good deal of rascality has been quarter section upon which it is located; practised in this way by villains of both and also that such settler shall, within six countries which now will be effectually months after the expiration of five years stopped. from the date of his permit, prove, in like manner, the fact of continued residence and cultivation, as required in the second rum-sellers of Lowell, Mass., asking them and third conditions herein above pre- to abandon the traffic, signed by about six House matters were adopted, and as I close scribed; whereupon, and not until then, a thousand ladies.

patent shall issue to said settler, for such quarter section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the case of the settlement of the same quarter section by two or more settlers, the right to the location shall be determined by priority of settlement, to be ascertained under such rules as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the President, may prescribe; and the subsequent settler or settlers shall be permitted to locate the quantity he, she, or they may be entitled to elsewhere within the same township, upon vacant public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no right or donation shall be acquired under this act within two miles of any permanent military post of the United States, established and garrisoned at the time such settlement and residence was commenced.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all sales, gifts, devises, agreements, bonds, or powers to sell, transfers, or liens whatsoever, private or judicial, of the lands, or any portion thereof, acquired by this can: act, made at any time before patents shall have issued for the same, shall be utterly void and without effect, to every intent purpose, whether in law or equity; and the purchaser or obligee, under any tion paid therefor, but shall forfeit the consider it.

end of the five years, or before the issuing of the patent, all his rights under this act shall descend to his widow and heirs at servants and washerwomen, serving on law, if he leaves a widow, and to his heirs at law, if he leaves none, to be held and divided by them according to the laws of the same or of any interest, legal or equitstanding. And proof of his compliance and Meams moved that the House proceed with the conditions of this act, up to the at once to consider the Bill. time of his death, shall be sufficient to en-

title them to the patent.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling, or the cultivation of any portion thereof, shall be made upon the sixteenth section before the same shall be surveyed, then and in that case other lands shall be selected by the school commissioners of the township, in lieu of said sec-tion sixteen, or such part thereof as may be claimed under this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That not exceeding two hundred thousand acres of land shall be taken for settlement under vented it.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, at any time, by proclamation, suspend all act, by giving six months' notice thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, on or before the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-four, report to Congress the names of every individual who shall have made the actual settlement required by the first section of regarded it as yielding too much to the Exthis act, specifying the heads of families ecutive, and he could not conscientiously and the single men, and the location of give the bill his support. His friends had

Approved, August 4, 1842.

[Public-No. 41.] AN ACT to regulate appeals and writs of Question, according to the plege given. error from the district court of the United States for the northern district of draw his motion. Alabama.

Representatives of the United States of draw. There was a second almost with-America, in Congress assembled, That all appeals and writs of error from the district court of the United States for the bill upon the table. northern district of Alabama, at Huntsville, shall lie directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, when the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of bear arms, who has made or shall, within two thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; quires all appeals and writs of error to lie from said district court to the circuit court controversy, be repealed.

Approved, August 4, 1842.

## OPPOSED TO BANKS.

We are indebted to an exchange paper for the following eloquent harangue of an anti bank candidate for legislative honors: It is splendid:

"Feller citizens," said a stump orator lately, in Wisconsin, who was running for dred and sixty acres of land at the time office in the territorial legislature-"feller citizens, if you elect me, my opposition will break the track of a large herd of buf-Second. That said settler shall reside in faloes! Volcanoes may pour out their lava, township line, for five consecutive years, earthquakes may engulf, in the vortex of and to take his grant on any public land premature destruction, large and populous islands—cataracts may disgorge their Third. That said settler shall erect aqueous contents, making nature tremble thereon a house fit for the habitation of with the continuous effort—the thunder's man, and shall clear, enclose, and cultivate stroke may prostrate the mightiest monuat least five acres of said land, and reside ments ever raised by the combined aid of as a reason why the bill should pass. thereon for the space of four years next art and labor-the vivid and glaring flash following the first year after the date of of lightning may rend the sturdy oak of was commenced very briefly by Mr. Fillthink, feller citizens, that all this would debate was closed at two o'clock, in Commake me vote in favor of a bank? D-d mittee of the Whole.

A GOOD BEGINNING .- A man from Scot-

clear of it.

A petition has been presented to the

## THE TIMES.



## FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

CONGRESS-PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY Bill in the Senate, and the Loan and Treasury Note Bill in the House-Adjourn madge, White and Woodbridge-23. ment.

dings derived from the Baltimore Ameri-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1842. House of Representatives.

The journal of proceedings having been read, there was a rush for the floor, and the first effort was to adopt a resolution allowsuch sale, agreement, bond, or power to ing extra compensation to the chaplains of sell, transfer, or lien, shall not be entitled the two Houses of Congress. The resolu-

same absolutely to such settler or his heirs.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon the death of any settler before the private, having passed on Saturday, were signed to-day. Revenue Bill in the House.

The Bill with the President. The Revenue Bill was the great question

The Secretary of the Senate was at the Florida, any previous sale or transfer of bar with the bill from the Senate at an early hour, and as soon as he made his report able, in the same, to the contrary notwith- the Chairman of the Committee of Ways

"Agreed-Agreed"-was heard from all ides of the Hall.

The bill was taken from the table, and Mr. Fillmore moved a concurrence in

the amendments of the Senate. Mr. Wise hoped they would be printed. Mr. Fillmore said that they had been. [This seasonable service was done yesterday in the Clerk's Office.]

Mr. Fillmore stated that an apprehension had gone forth that the bill interfered with existing treaties. Such was not the fact .-There was a section in the bill which pre-

Mr. F. closed his brief remark with the previous question.

withdrawn. He wished to explain his vote sides of the Hall. Mr. Linn-But three minutes.

Mr. Fillmore-For that time I withdraw it if my colleague will renew it. Mr. Linn-I will. Mr. L. proceded to state why he had voted against the bill when before under consideration. He each quarter section occupied by each of thought differently, and he acquiesced in said settlers. He was known to be a Protection man at home, and was so here. Mr. Linn acted as a friend of the bill .-Closing his remarks, he moved the Previous

Mr. Botts begged Mr. Fillmore to with-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the Hall; and Mr. Fillmore did not with-

> out objection. The question returned upon laying the

Mr. Botts of Va. rose to address the House briefly upon a motion to be excused from voting. He stated that he had been overruled in his opinion by his friends in the two Houses of Congress. He had believed that Congress dishonored itself by this act, make an actual settlement within circuit court at Huntsville, in the State of allowing Congress to yield. He could not Alabama, and for other purposes, as re- now vote for the Bill. He would be drawn

upon the racks first. Mr. Bott's motion to be excused from voford to lay the bill on the table by the fol- and then resign.'

lowing note: For laying the Bill upon the table 65 Against the motion

Vote upon the Amendments. The amendments of the Senate to the Revenue Bill were then read, and concurred in without objection.

The Loan and Treasury Notes. This Bill (reported on Saturday from the Committee of Ways and Means, and which has already been published) was before the Committee of the Whole, after the disposi-

Mr. Ingersoll was called to the chair. A recent correspondence between Mr. Fillmore and the acting Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to by Mr. Fillmore

The debate upon the Treasury Note Bill

The Bill coming into the House, Mr. Botts moved an amendment to the effect that the Treasury Department should cause of his practical amalgamation." not be allowed to issue certificates of Loan according to the power contended for in the letter of McClintock Young.

The amendment was adopted, 102 to olution to adjourn on Wednesday at two the Bank in Illinois. o'clock.

Several other Senate amendments to the House are engaged in a controversy up for exhibition! Ye gods and little fishes! St. Charles statfon, Andrew Munsoe

upon the Senate amendments to the Contested Election Bill.

UNITED STATES SENATE. Important Measures. The Senate have devoted most of the day to the consideration of Executive bu-

The public business was most important and briefly told. The Bill to repeal the 20 per cent. provis-

Yeas .- Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard,

Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Critten-Passage of the Tariff bill-sent to the den, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, President-Passage of the Distribution Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Sprague, Tall-

Nays-Messrs, Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hen-Monday, the 29th, was a working day in derson, King, Linn, Preston, Rives, Sevier,

The Contested Election Bill. The vote upon this Bill, by which it was recommitted on Saturday, was re-considered and the Bill passed, with the amendment already published.

Adjournment of Congress.
The Senate took up the House Resolution fixing upon this day for an adjourn-ment. After a brief debate the Resolution to recover back the price or consideration was not adopted for want of time to two o'clock, and in this form it passed and was sent to the House of Representatives. The Per Diem.

The Resolution upon this subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to die of course.

Executive Business. The Senate went into Executive Business at an early hour, and devoted the day to the nominations and other matters.

Aug. 30.
On the 30th, the fortification bill from the House was taken up in the Senate, amended, and sent back to the House.

The bill "regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections," was erty. taken up. The Senate agreed to insist on their amendment, and appointed a committee of conference to act with a similar committee on the part of the House

Several bills of a private and local character, were passed. The joint committee of conference on the election bill, made a report, which was tween 70 and 80 preachers in attendence.

agreed to by the Senate, and a message sent to the House to apprise it of the fact. In the House a message was received

from the President, stating that he had was also received, which proved to be his Mr. Linn of N. Y. hoped it would be protest will be found in another column.

President's protest:

Resolved, That while this House is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and Laws and the usual course of public business authorizes him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of this House, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the House to enter such protest on its Journal.

Adopted by a vote of 87 yeas to 46 nays.

Centenary church—To be supplied Mound church—John T. W. Auld African church—David W. Pollock Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a St. Louis German Mission-L. S. Jacoby breach of the privileges of this House, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

Adopted-yeas 86; nays 48. Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no right to send a protest to Smith's creek--Lorenzo Waugh. this House, against any of its proceedings. Cape Girardeau District-Nelson Henry P. E. Adopted-yeas 86; nays 53.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the message and protest to its author.

Lost-yeas 62; nays 69.

The Wheeling Times which has the latest news from Washington that we have seen, says:

"We are informed that Mr. Webster will eave Washington for his farm in New at Mobile, without regard to the amount in ting was put by the speaker and rejected. Hampshire on Tuesday next, will hold his The yeas and nays were then called, and office until the treaty with England rethe House rejected the motion of Mr. Clif- ceives the sanction of that Government,

We learn from the Times that Congress finished its business on Tuesday night about midnight, and adjourned on Wednesday morning. The editor says he saw sev- Okohpoh Mission--Samuel G. Patterson eral members who left after the adjournment. He adds: "They inform us that there were strong manifestation of plea- Jefferson city station, Thomas W. Chandler sure with all that Mr. Tyler had signed Jefferson circuit, To be supplied the tariff bill for the relief of the country. Warsaw, Thomas B. Ruble

TIt seems that President Tyler applied Deep Water, Richard F, Colburn tion of the Revenue Bill, upon a resolution the pocket veto not only to the land dis- Independence, Elisha B. Headlee limiting the debate in Committee to two tribution bill, but also to the Contested Lexington circuit, Hugh L. Dodds and Nathan election bill. The Madisonian says that he had not time to examine them.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal, edited by Reuben M. Whitney, predicts that either Governor Cass or Commodore Stewart will be the Loco Foco candidate the forest, and make the lion souled and more, continued by Messrs. Botts, Cushing, for the Presidency. It says that "Mr. Van Oregon Mission, Enoch M. Marvin iron-hearted quake with fear; but do you Barnard Marshall, Arnold and Proffit. The Buren will be opposed because he has Gallatin, Edwin Robberson already been once beaten, Mr. Calhoun because he is not a Southern man with Carrolton, John A. Tutt Northern principles,' and Col. Johnson be-

> The St. Louis New Era, of the 10th says: State Bank of Illinois paper is worth 36 cents. Shawneetown, 371. A good 45, and the Bill was then passed by a large many thousand dollars of State Bank have Adair, William I. Brown vote, 38 only in the negative. The House been taken up, within a short time, to be then concurred with the Senate in the res- used in the purchase of Lands owned by

City money is 14 per cent. discount. They have a he mer-maid in New York,

A correspondent of the Philadelphia St. Charles college, John H. Fielding, presi-U. S. Gazette says that the effects of the new Tariff will be to restore confidenceestablish credit-and furnish employment at fair prices. This will save many a worthy individual from ruin. All those who have more enterprise than capital-all who owe one half of what they now own, and whose payments fall due at this time ion of the Land Bill was passed to a third and could not have been postponed except reading, and a final passage by the follow- by insolvency, may now work through and pay all, and have some left-because they Indian manual labor school, J. C. Berryman will be acting on a rising instead of a falling market. Many debts which would have been doubtful, if not decidedly bad, Peori, Nathan T Shaler may now, by due forbearance on the part Pottawattamy, To be supp!ied of creditors, be recovered-if one who had failed be thus enabled to pay up, it will enable five or ten others to do the sameboth Houses of Congress, as will be seen Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, prosperity will abound, and it is to be by the following account of the proceed Wright, Young-19. hoped it will be many years before the Government undertakes to meddle with the affairs of individuals, but that they

> will let well enough alone. The bill to allow drawbacks on oods exported to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, ecame a law before the adjournment of

since assigned the office thus created to Messrs, Jas. H. Birch and E. M. Samuel. St. Louis New Era.

Miss WALTER, the sister of the late editor, Lynde M. Walter, Esq., has succeeded to the charge of that neatest and sprightliest of papers, the Boston Transcript.

Pennsylvania, known as Hunt's Rolling act to provide revenue from imports, and Mill and Nail Factory, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The loss is variously estimated at from 20 to \$30,000. There was a partial insurance on the prop-

From the Democrat. MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor .- The Missouri Conference commenced its 27th annual session in Jeffer son city on the 31st August, and closed on the 8th of September. There were be-

The venerable Bishop Roberts presided. Great harmony prevailed, and the ministers have great cause to thank God and take courage, as the past year has been one of signed the tariff bill. Another message universal prosperity with the Church in Missouri-the net increase is 3981. The supprotest against Mr. Adams' report. The ply of ministers is better than at any former period in this conference. The next session The following are the resolutions offered is to be held in Lexington, Lafayette counfurther permits and settlements under this No, no, dont withdraw, was heard upon all by Mr. Botts upon the reception of the ty, on the 4th of October 1843. Bishop Andrews is expected to preside.

The following are the stations of the ensuing conference year, which you will please give a place in your paper with the above.

Yours Respectfully WILLIAM W. REDMAN. Fayette September 10, 1842. MISSOURI CONFERENCE. STATIONS OF PREACHERS. St. Louis District .- Wesley Browning, P. E. St. Louis city-Fourth street church-Joseph Boyle

Union-Horatio N. Wilbur Merrimac -- William M. Rush Potosi-Thomas T. Ashby Selma--Richard P. Holt Cape Girardeau circuit--Andrew Peace Crooked creek-Joseph Dines New Madrid-To be supplied Charleston-Benjamin F. Love Bloomfield--John H. Headlee Greenville -- To be supplied Fredericktown-James G. T. Dunleary St. Genevieve--Nathaniel B. Peterson

Ripley -- To be supplied. Springfield District -- Thomas Wallace P. E. Springfield circuit-Elijah Perkins, and one t be supplied White River--Fletcher Wells Neosho--Galvin F. Bewley

Sarcoxie--Joseph Williams

Oscoola-Milton W. Glover Niangeau--Thomas Glanville Waynesville--John Monroe Greenfield--Jeptha M. Kelley Dry Wood-Daniel A. Leepe Lexington District--James M. Jameson, P. E. Boonville station--Thomas Johnson Boonville circuit--John Thatcher

iel Waterman Arrow Rock, William P. Nichols and William

Richmond District-Wm. W. Redman, P. E. Richmond circuit and Liberty, George Smith and one to be supplied Plattsburg, John T. Peery Weston, Robert H. Jordan Savannah, Samuel S. Colburn Grundy Mission, Manuah Richardson Chilicothe, Constantine F. Dryden

Columbia District-Jesse Greene, P. E. Celumbia circuit, Asa McMurtry Fayette, William Patton Keytesville, William G. Caples Spring Creek Mission, Ceorge W. Conaway Bloomington, Reuben Aldridge Edina Mission, Abraham Still Waterloo, William Holmes Monticello, Wilson S. McMurray Shelbyville, Martin L. Eads Paris, John Glanville

Huntsville, Silas Williams

St. Charles District -- Richard Bond, P. E.

dent. Andrew Monroe, agent St. Charles circuit, Samuel B. Dunlap Auburn, Jacob Sigler Bowling Green, Jesse Sutton Hannibal station, George W. Bewley Hannibal circuit, John F. Young Palmyra, Jacob Lantus Fulton, Benjamin R. Johnson, Walter Prescott Danville, James L. Forsyth, John Y. Porter Warrenton, John Anderson Pinckney German mission, John Swahlen

Indian Mission District-Ed. T. Peery, sup't. Shawnce, Learner B. Stateler Delaware, Edward T. Peery Kickapoo, Nathaniel M. Talbott Kansas, George W. Love Jesse L Bennett transferred to Rock River

Conference, and appointed to Marion circuit Located-John K Lacy, David Kinnear, U-Superanuated-John Scripps, William Ke-

ron, H K Armitage Fast day appointed by the Conference-The ast Friday in December next.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a The bill to create a new Land Office law, be presented to the President of the n the Platte country, became a law at the United States; if he approve he shall sign late session of Congress. Rumor has long it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal; and pro-

ceed to reconsider it.'

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in The extensive Iron works at Harrisburg, the House of Representatives, entitled "An to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other pur-poses," I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched

was studiously guarded and cautious. Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government, thought proper to refer the message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose, (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer,) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a judgment upon the of the final adoption or rejection of the

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entire-Representatives. But that committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault; and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret or complaint upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and thereby to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leave me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American people, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has intrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our in-

stitutions. The Senate of the United States, com- . posed of the representatives of the sove. reignty of the States, is converted into a